

the upper incisors. In the generality of species appertaining to this group, they are arranged in pairs, with a considerable central opening, and the two inner ones somewhat longer than the outer, and more or less in advance of them; but in the present species, the outer ones, adjoining the canines, are more in advance than the inner ones, and are merely rudimentary. The curve which is made by the row of upper incisors has, by this arrangement, its concave surface directed forwards instead of backwards, as in other species.

The number of the teeth may be thus given:—

In. $\frac{2-2}{6}$; Can. $\frac{1-1}{1-1}$; Prem. $\frac{2-2}{2-2}$; Mol. $\frac{3-3}{3-3} = \frac{16}{18}$.

	Labuan.		Sarawak.	
	"	"	"	"
Length of the head and body	1	6	1	6
— of the tail	1	3	1	3
— of the head	0	6	0	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
— of the ears	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3
— of the tragus	0	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	2
— of the fore-arm	1	2	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
— of the longest finger	2	2	2	3
— of the fourth do.	1	6	1	7
— of the thumb	0	3	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
— of the tibia	0	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	0	6
— of the foot and claws	0	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	3
Expanse of wings	9	0	8	9

The above are the dimensions of two *adult* individuals from the localities mentioned; younger ones differ in having the *fingers* considerably shorter, and the *fore-arm* a little shorter.

5. SCOTOPHILUS CIRCUMDATUS? *Vespertilio circumdatus*, Temm.

I refer this species, with some doubt, to the *V. circumdatus* of M. Temminck. It agrees with it in most particulars, such as the form of the head and ears, and in having the wing-membranes extend only to the extremity of the tibiæ; but it differs in being somewhat smaller, in having the fur shortish and unicoloured; whereas that of *circumdatus* is, according to M. Temminck, long, and of two colours.

For the present, I prefer leaving it under the name above given, until a greater number of specimens can be examined.

I have to thank Mr. Dillwyn for the opportunity of describing the species mentioned in this paper, and for the great liberality with which he has allowed me to make any use of his specimens which might be desirable for the purpose of description.

2. ON TWO SPECIES OF ANT-BIRDS IN THE COLLECTION OF THE DERBY MUSEUM, AT LIVERPOOL. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER.

1. MYRMECIZA EXSUL, sp. nov.

Obscure brunnescenti-castanea, cauda concolore; capite toto undique et corpore infra ad medium ventrem nigris: ventre imo

crisso et hypochondriis dorso concoloribus : alarum tectricibus minoribus nigricantibus ad apicem albo punctatis : campterio albo : rostro nigro, pedibus obscure brunneis : periophthalmio denudato.

Long. tota 5·0, alæ 2·5, caudæ 1·7, rostri a rictu 0·85, tarsi 1·2.

Hab. In isthmo Panama (*Delattre*) et in rep. Nicaragua.

Mus. Derbiano, sp. 4939, et Acad. Philadelph.

This species may be placed between *M. hemimelana* and *M. cinamomea* in my arrangement. In colouring it somewhat resembles the former, but it is of a much stronger build, and has no white markings in the interscapularies. The bill is shorter than in *M. cinamomea*, but the form otherwise nearly similar. The single specimen in the Derby Museum is marked with one of *Delattre's* tickets "Mâle, Panama," and was acquired by the late Lord Derby in 1846. Another example of this same bird, of which I have a note, is in the splendid collection belonging to the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. It is labelled 'Nicaragua.' I took a description of it in the autumn of 1856, but was loath to publish it without seeing a second specimen.

2. DYSITHAMNUS OLIVACEUS.

Thamnophilus olivaceus, Tsch. Consp. Av. p. 278, et Faun. Per. p. 174.

Dysithamnus olivaceus, Cab. Orn. Not. i. 223 ; Bp. Consp. p. 199.

♂. *Olivaceus : pileo cinerascente, capitis lateribus concoloribus : subtus pallide cinereus ; gutture ventre medio et crisso albicantibus : campterio albo : alarum tectricibus albo anguste marginatis.*

Long. tota 5·0, alæ 2·5, caudæ 1·7.

Hab. In Bolivia (*Bridges*).

Mus. Derbiano.

A distinct species of *Dysithamnus* nearly allied to *D. mentalis*, but recognizable by the absence of the black ear-mark, and darker colour of the sides below. I did not include it in my Synopsis, not having then met with specimens. The example in the Derby Museum from which I take my characters, was obtained through Mr. Cuming in 1846, and was doubtless among the Bolivian birds collected by Mr. Bridges.

I have to express my acknowledgments of the liberality of the Trustees of the Derby Museum, in allowing me the use of these and several other birds for examination. Without actual comparison of specimens it is nearly hopeless to attempt to determine species of this and other similarly-complicated groups.

3. NOTE ON THE GENUS CICHLOPSIS OF CABANIS. BY PHILIP LUTLEY SCLATER.

In the second part of the General Report upon the Zoology of the Pacific Railway routes, the sheets of which Prof. Baird has been